The supporters of Gen. Pierce are not much disposed, we believe, to place their candidate side by side with Gen. Scott in any form of comparison or contrast by which the respective merits of the two may be distinctly viewed. In the matter of military glory they may be excused for avoiding anything like a test of superiority.

The issue there is too unequal.

With regard to civil qualifications there is an almost equal degree of diffidence on the part of Gen. Pierce's friends. They can point only to his votes against river and harbor improvements as illustrations of his statesmanship. is connected with no benificent measures of pub-lic policy. He has never originated anything; the stamp of mediocrity has been upon him from the beginning, nor has he ever manifested any quality of intellect or energy that would indicate quality of intellect or energy that would induce a capacity for greater things under more favorable circumstances. The State of New Hampshire has done all for him that could be asked by the favorite of the dominant party there: but the calibre of greatness, in the New Hampshire acceptation of the term, might be entirely filled without much enlargement of the standard of without much enlargement of the standard of

ordinary men.
But General Pierce, we are told, did make a speech in Congress-and the occasion of his eloquence was the introduction of a resolution granting to the widow of the lately deceased President, General Harrison, the first year's salary of his office. We do not know that any record of Gen. Pierce's speech in opposition to this resolution is preserved. But its character may be estimated by the nature of the sentiments indicated by his espousal of such an illiberal side.

General Scott has never been a member of either House of Congress, and consequently it has not fallen in his way to make speeches or to cultivate the rhetorical art. In connection, howcalled upon to speak, and we have a specimen of his eloquence at the battle of Queenstown Heights, when three hundred Americans were contending with thirteen hundred British and Indians and when complete and utter destruction seemed in-If a man could speak at all under such circumstances he would be likely to speak in earnest-and so did General Scott speak. He mounted a log and delivered to his troops the following oration:

"The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His num-"The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. Hull's surrender is to be redeemed. Let us, then, die arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and their country's wrongs. Who dare stand?"

If the force of eloquence is to be appreciated by its effects, we may infer that Scott's oratory on this occasion was most powerful and conclusive-for every man stood and fought like a hero. We should be glad to find, in the forensic annals of General Pierce's career, a piece of eloquence to be compared with this; it will not be discovered, we presume, in his speech against the widow of General Harrison .- Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Brown's Hotel,) To the Editor of the Union:

I observe in the columns of your paper this morning a very strange perversion of some re-marks made by me at Winchester, Virginia, co-

pied from a Democratic campaign paper there. On my return from a visit for health to the mountains of Virginia I stopped for the night at Winchester, and was invited to address, with my friend, Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, on the other side, a political gathering assembled around the The spirit, humor, and good feeling that prevailed at the sallies and passages in the discussion between Mr. Tucker and myself could never have led me to expect this serious and fla-grant misreport of what I then said. I do not remember naming Thurlow Weed or Thaddeus Stevens, but referred to Mr. Seward and other Northern politicians for the purpose of showing their probable influence upon the Presidentia vote; as also, on the Democratic side, to Mr. Van Buren and his associates, whose influence and support was relied upon for Mr. Pierce—indicating that both parties looked with deep interest to the vote of the North. I denied that Gen. Scott was under the influence of Mr. Sew. ard or any other man, North or South, and insisted that Maryland, devoted as she was to Southern institutions, would not support him if she believed he was hostile to the South, but that she had an abiding confidence in Gen. Scott's independence and fidelity to the whole Union. In summing up the probable vote, I claimed North Carolina, Kentucky, and other Southern States; and, so far from repudiating their support, appealed to Virginia to prefer her distin guished son to a gentleman of the North, with all the prejudices and opinions of the North on the

As to the charge of desertion from the Whig ranks, among distinguished Whigs, such as Messrs. Webster, Gentry, Toombs, and others, I alluded to them personally in no offensive sense, and the ridiculous perversion of a playful remark referred to in the comments you have made to day, and which has been strangely tortured into a serious attack and insult, I can only say that no one who heard me at the time will with truth say he so understood it.

subject of slavery.

My known respect for Mr. Webster would have forbid any attack upon him; and I recollect referring in my remarks to his great fame and long devotion to the Whig party as grounds to repel the imputation of his now falsifying his whole life by refusing to support the Whig nomi-The playful remark thus misquoted and mis-

applied was, that refractory politicians might sometimes be brought into the traces as horses were-by the whip or physicing with stimulants; and I expressly disclaimed the application of it now sought to be given in an offensive sense; and it was to meet in a playful way the charge seen in the papers that some of the best and fastest Whig steeds had bolted.

MENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have just opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortion of the best Swords, Epanlets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect oustomers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patromage.

PANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY 5:

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Cotanson's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-BLE HATS FOR LADLES, and she invites attention to her

BLE HATS FOR LANDER, and patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

Grochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to order.

Sala Six H street, near Louisians avenue.

may 7—tr [Sat. News.]

L ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
Good FOOLSCAP, 123 cents a quire!
Ink, from 4 to 37½ cents a bottle.
ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred! At WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, Sixth et., near Louisiana avenue. THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are con-trolled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the fol-lowing as the political sentiments and determinafor the establishment and maintenance o which their national organization as a party

1. The government of the United States is a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the consti tution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted on

necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held se cure in their reserved rights, and the general gov ernment sustained in its constitutional powers and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."
3. That, while struggling freedom everywher

enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force but to teach by example, and show, by our suc-cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in stitutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and

will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin ciples of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimi nation, and protection from fraud by specific du ties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

country.
6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstruc-tions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, when ever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of ommerce with foreign nations or among States; such improvements being, in every in stance, national and general in their character

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu-tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State,

and of individual welfare.
8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress com monly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settler in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will main-tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,

President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Sneld, of Tennessee; Miiton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Ilowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

(A true copy.)

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana, Scoretary of the Whig National Concention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Coffax, of Indians, John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C. Worthingan; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

Mexican Mustang Liniment!

READ the following proof of what we have long since quaserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the sine qua non of all external remedies ever before offered to the affilieted:

afflicted:

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his right hip; after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became af feeted, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure! B. H. Meakings, 189 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a by stricts, some six weeks with Nauraleija of the whole of Cincinnati, was conned to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and the only cossation from the most agonizing pain was while under the influence of opium or morphine. His doctor finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

in the papers that some of the best and fastest Whig steeds had bolted.

The precise language used by me I do not recollect; but certainly no words were used in the sense and for the purpose charged by the paper from which you have copied, and which you on that authority attach to it in your editorial remarks.

I hope you will do me the justice to give this note a place in your paper.

Your obedient servant, Z. COLLINS LEE.

CHEAP BILL PAPER and Stationery of all kinds.
Fine Bill Envelopes, at \$1 a thousand.
Fine Letter Paper and Foolscap Paper, at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a ream.
Fine Steel Pens, at 50 cents a box, containing a gross.
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Pass Books, and Blank Books, of all sizes and qualities—at very low prices—at TAYLOR & MAURY'S june 23—

Bookstore, near Ninth street.

THE F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have just opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres,

PRICES OF THE LININENT.

It is put up in bottles of goods and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"THE LAME MADE TO WALK.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, being about two-thirds off. Twas fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I bound it the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and that I would lose its use for ever. The cap was cut and cleft to th

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. The Socent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the

arge sizes.

A. G. Braco & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304
Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market street, St.
Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and

CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con-

tains Busts and Caste from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human
and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates,
Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings
and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead:
and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and
verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life,
ste., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exoccidingly interesting.

ons at a distance supports of the color of partners in business, congenial companions for life, one at a distance support of the color of partners in business, congenial companions for life, one at a distance support of the color of the co York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.
FOWLERS & WELLS.

BANK OF METROPOLIS STOCK FOR Sale at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf [News.] Browns Marble Building.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf [News.] Browns Marble Building.

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown

Heights.
In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason. In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the

battle of Fort George.
In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane. In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero

of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic chol-era fell blightingly, on its march to the field of

the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of South-

ern Nullification, and saved our country from In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians

Florida. In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the

Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.
In 1839 he carned the distinguished title of

"The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary, and saved his country from a bloody and waste ful war with Great Britain.

In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama

f the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days. April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable

pattle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire West On the 19th of April he entered the city

Jalapa. On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.
On the 15th of May, he took Puebla.
On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-

On the 8th of Sentember, he fought and wor the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by store the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec -scattered the Mexican army from the gates of

Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico. On the 14th of September, he marched his my of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish

dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce !- What has He

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsbor ugh, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the egislature of his State, and shortly after choses

speaker of the House.
In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he eve done so in any position, civil or military.

Splendid Lotteries FOR SEPTEMBER, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.) \$31,500-10 prizes of \$3,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 79, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

... 6,700 3,000 20 prizes of. 1,000 158 prizes of. ## &c., ## &c., ## &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets, \$110.00

Do do 22 half do..... 55.00

Do do 22 quarter de.... 27.50

\$51,554-20 prizes of \$5,000 are \$100,000! 100 prizes of 1,000 dollars!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 85, FOR 1852. to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 11 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT	
1 prize of\$51,554	145 prizes of\$30
20 prizes of 5,000	65 prizes of 20
20 prizes of 1,500	65 prizes of 10
100 prizes of 1,000	Ac., Ac., Ac.
Tickets \$15-Halves \$7.50-Qu	arters \$3.75—Eighths \$1.87)
Certificates of packages of	26 whole tickets, \$200.00
Do do	26 halves 100.00
Do do	26 quarters 50.00
Do do	26 eighths 25.00
\$40,000! \$20,000! 2	20 prizes of \$1,000!
Lottery for the	benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWAR	

STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 91, FOR 1852. drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 18 75 number lottery-13 drawn ballots.

GRAND	OHEME.
1 prize of\$40,000	1 prize of\$3
1 prize of 20,000	20 prizes of 1
1 prize of 10,000	20 prizes of
1 prize of 6,000	20 prizes of
	20 prizes of
1 prize of 4,000	199 prizes of
	C., &c.
Certificates of packages of 2	5 wholes\$120.00
Do do 2	5 halves 60.00
Do do 2	5 quarters 30.00
\$64,780! 3 prizes	of 10,000 dollars!
	1 prize of. \$40,000 1 prize of. 20,000 1 prize of. 10,000 1 prize of. 5,000 1 prize of. 5,000 1 prize of. 4,000 1 prize of. 4,000 Tickets \$10—Halves Certificates of packages of 2 Do do 2

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS F, FOR 1852 drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 25 Fifteen drawn numbers out of 75.

SPLENDID SCHEME. splendid capital of...\$64,780 | 1 prize of.... splendid prize of.... 20,000 | 3 prizes of... splendid prize of.... 10,000 | 50 prizes of... splendid prize of.... 10,000 | 397 prizes of... **Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent-immediately after it is over to all who order from me. Address E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1852. THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, F street, (Island,) between 44 and 6th streets. eas of the Wind-mill.

of the Wind-mitt.

A Li. Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nursees, &c., may all find employment. Personsat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

jy 17—S&Tulm

[From the National Intelligencer of August 5.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel-

The views expressed by the General appear to as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a place in our columns:

Washington, February 8, 1843. My Dear Sir: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last

bliged to reply in the midst of official occupations That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal adm tration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and can-dor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stran-ger unwittingly to commit himself to my support. Your inquiries open the whole question of do-mestic slavery, which has in different ferms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the

Premising that yeu are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater de-tail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and

in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virgina," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of mas-

ter and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compen-sation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the conse quent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere

among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their staves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter-

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quick-ened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding Afri-can was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two ers elapsed before the advent of our Saviour: and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to pen-etrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and must say that I have found but very few person to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.
Such are the views or opinions which you seek.

I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

DELAWARE COLLEGE!

THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MER
CANTILL, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.

**The For particulars apply to
W. S. F. GRAHAM, President. NEWARE, DEL., March 30.

Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

[Extracts from the Speech of Mr. BELL, of Ohio, in the Hous of Representatives, July 20, 1852.] INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR

BOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. *Proof*—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce s opposed to those measures. Proof-His votes and Democratic platform.

TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. The Whig party are in favor of an economical administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from duies on imports. See resolution of Whig Conven-

ion, as follows : "5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in evying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud pecific duties, when practicable, whereby suitaencouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all por-

ions of the country." The Democratic party refused to proclaim their pinions on this subject at their Convention. But t is well understood that many of that party favor direct taxation.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American a heart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. The Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first nominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to held a certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State; and that party, who had the power, voted against amending it.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and all branches of in-dustry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national do-main among all the States in an equitable proportion. The Democratic party oppose it.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an Amerian citizen, under the constitution, to petition for the redress of grievances.

Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress. 1 efer to the journals. ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS.

Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the omination, uses the following language: "I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent neverthe-

heritance." By reference to the Senate Journal of January 14, 1839, you will find the following proposition pending in that body:

less with a due regard to the equal rights of the

whole American people in that vast national in-

"And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than ighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same

at fifty cents per acre." Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21. noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee, without regard to party, were given for this pro-vision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the oneman power to thwart the legislation of the peorepresentatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of. in another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEART.

General Scott's whole life has been spent in that kind of service that has made him familiar with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions of life, of which he has been among the sufferers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry soldier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, the victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or the wayfaring man in distress, always found a sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man was ever turned away from his door or his tent, in distress, without relief.

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he does not possess these qualities in a high degree, for I have no personal acquaintance with him; but if he does, he has at least on one occasion had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allew the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her deceased bushand Franklin Pierce not only voted against this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some relief.

CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.

Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. have politic reasons for such a course. They know he never did a single act in his life to merit the confidence of the people in him as a statesman. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when legislature or Congress; and in the latter capacity all his influence and votes were cast in opposition to measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the country, as I have before proved.

FANCY ARTICLES.—German Cologne, Jayne Hair Dye, Lubiu's Extracts, warranted genuine, each and English Soaps, various kinds and prices ir, Tooth, Hat, and Naii Brushes; Hair Oils, Penknives les Hauel's Eau Lustrel; Tooth Pasts. For sale by WILLIAM T. EVANS, aug 14—tf corner of 7th and H streets. aug 14-tf

CARSAPARILLA.—Jacob Townsend's, S. P. Townsend's, and Bull's Sarsaparilla, and Hampton's Veg able Tincture. For sale by aug 14—tf WILLIAM T. EVANS.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has constantly for sale or exchange a number of DWELLING HOUSES, of various size and value; also many CITY LOTS, for building or other purposes, in all parts of the city. Persons desiring to make sales or purchases, will find it to their advantage to call at his office, on D street, near 7th.

A. ROTHWELL,

ROSS STATE OF STATE OF THE PROPERTY O may 20—2awtf Real Estate Agent. C. W. PAIRO.

Land Warrants bought and sold. Land Warrants wanted.

WM. NOURSE. Banking House

PAIRO & NOURSE. mar 24-1y EDUCATIONAL.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector, and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on the 18th of August, in the lower Saloen of Mr. Carusi's building.

I the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Carus's building.

In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryiand and Virginis, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their

For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, between 9th and 10th, opposite Smith jy 29—dtf

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss English's, will open on the ist of September next, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. CLARK, who will be assisted by competent and accomplished professors and teachers in every department.

Every effort will be used to make the institution a happy home for all its immates.

Terms for boarding pupils, including tuition in English and Mathematics, \$200 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Principal, in Georgetown.

July 20—tf

WELCH'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Proof impressions Plain do.....

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,

PRACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore, Md.,

PRACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore. Prattention given to Collecting. He refers to—
Hon. S. U. Downs, Senator from Louisians.
Hon. G.W. Jones, do. Iowa.
T. C. Connolly, eq., Editor American Telegraph.
Dr. John O Wharton, Baltimore, Md.

JAMES W. SHEAHAN Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

For OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north of H.

DR. J. M. AUSTIN. (Late of Warrenton, Va.)

AND OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one cor above 10th.

May 27—tf

Protection from Lightning.

Protection from Lightning.

THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of Spratt's Electrican and Electro-Metallurgist Lightnings of Sprattwisted, Carbonized Amended Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented,) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent roots at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetised points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and elently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or one.

CHARLES W. HEYDON,

I do hereby certify that I have app fled various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of so-dium, (common sait,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem. Universality of Ga., October 8, 1850.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Fill. et chem.
University of Ga., October 8, 1850.
The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended: Yours, truly,
Prof. ROBT. PETER.
LEXINGTON, Kr., February 20, 1850.

Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it qual, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offere Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith,

Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,

Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville, Louisville, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW, DURNING St.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts. ap 14—tf

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If "a dollar saved is a dollar made," why not be frugal in
the purchase of Dagueranovyres by calling at THOMPSON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied
that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this
business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy
the most fastidious.

By Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKF-LIGHT
GALLERY, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses
are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.

june 8—tf

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry.

THE subscriber would call the attention of Printers to the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now

from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction. Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

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Books, Pamphiets, such that the printers who wish N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 6 Sansom street. CITY EXPRESS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he will commence from this day to run his Express to Georgetown at 2 o'clock p. m., and will deliver packages in every part of Georgetown at moderate charges. Orders left at Clagett & Dodson's, Washington, and Messre. English's and Linthicum's, Georgetown, will receive his strict attention.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of citizens and strangers to his very large and handsome assortment of Trunks, embracing every variety, from the finest English sole leather down to the common packing Trunk, of my own as well as Northern manufacture. Also, a new article of ladies' dress Trunks and Hat Boxes, with a large stock of Vallees and Carpet Bags, all of which I offer at the lowest prices. Trunk room under Parker's Fancy Store.

The The Trunk of Trunks and Hat Boxes, with a large stock of Vallees and Carpet Bags, all of which I offer at the lowest prices. Trunk room under Parker's Fancy Store.

Next to the National Hotel.

rict attention.
mar 29—tf JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. W. BROWNING, Proprietor.